

Cold War (Allegra)

Bay of Pigs (369)--After communist leader Fidel Castro took control of Cuba, Eisenhower (and later Kennedy) feared that the Soviets would use Cuba to spread communism to the US. He authorized the CIA to secretly train a group of about 1,400 Cuban exiles, called *La Brigada*, to invade Cuba. When the invasion in April 1961 failed drastically, it shamed the US.

Berlin Airlift (325)--after Soviets blockaded West Berlin in 1948, the US airdrops supplies in the city for a year

Berlin Wall (370)--divided West Berlin (capitalist) from East Berlin (communist) and East Germany from 1961-1989; built by East Berlin because people kept leaving

Blacklist (331)--Hollywood producers refuse to hire (blacklist) anyone believed to be Communist during the Red Scare

Brinkmanship (336)--Eisenhower was willing to go the brink of nuclear war to force other nations to back down

Communism--a way of organizing a society in which the government owns the things that are used to make and transport products (such as land, oil, factories, ships, etc.) and there is no privately owned property

Containment--Truman tries to prevent expansion of communism so it will eventually die out (suggested by Kennan in Long Telegram)

Covert Operations (337)--secret operations in which the CIA funded/supported opposition to communist governments (ex: Iran, Egypt, Eastern Europe)

Cuban Missile Crisis (370)--In 1962, the US learned the Soviets were building nucs in Cuba, and Kennedy intercepted delivery of new missiles and ordered existing ones to be dismantled. Soviets didn't stop, and the US and the USSR came closer than ever to nuclear war. After secret negotiations, Khrushchev agreed to remove missiles in Cuba, and Kennedy agreed to removed ones in Turkey and not invade Cuba,

Declaration of Liberated Europe (318)--declaration from Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin after WW2 asserting the right of democracy for all people

Eisenhower, Dwight (335)--president 1953-1961, general who organized D-Day; tried to prevent war with policies of brinkmanship and containment during Cold War because he knew the horror of traditional warfare; authorized Bay of Pigs and other covert operations; warned against a military-industrial complex; began Vietnam war; failed at negotiation with Soviet Leader Nikita Khrushchev

Hoover, J. Edgar (330)--FBI director, led much of FBI effort to find communists during the Red Scare, urged House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) in 1947 to hold public hearings and expand communist targets

Iron Curtain (322)--political and military barrier between the USSR and the rest of Europe

Kennan, George (323)--Soviet diplomat in 1946; explained communism and argued for containment in the Long Telegram

Korea (327)--The country was divided at the 38th parallel of latitude between US and Soviets after WW2, with Soviets controlling the north and the US controlling the south. When Communist forces invaded the south in 1950, the US and the UN provided military aid (led by MacArthur) to the south (containment). The North pushed the South back very far, then MacArthur retaliated and pushed the North to the Chinese border. After China entered the war and the border was pushed back to where it started, Truman negotiated an armistice in 1951 that stopped the fighting. The war has never officially ended, and US troops still remain in South Korea.

Limited War (328)--a war fought with limited commitment of resources to achieve a limited objective (such as containing communism)

Long Telegram (323)--written by Kennan; said Soviet behavior came from fear of the West and (perceived) struggle against capitalism, argued for containment policy

MacArthur, Douglas (327)--general who led much of the US opposition in Korea; was fired by Truman after pushing for war with China, but was still considered a war hero

Mao Zedong (326)--leader of the Chinese Communist faction that had opposed the government since the 1920s and took power in 1949, establishing the People's Republic of China

Marshall Plan (324)--proposed in 1947, the US gives financial aid to struggling nations in Western Europe (rejected by Soviets), helped prevent communism

Massive Retaliation (336)--Eisenhower tried to prevent war by threatening the use of nuclear weapons against a Communist state trying to seize a peaceful state by force

McCarthy, Joe (332)--little-known senator who became famous by accusing the State Department of protecting 205 Communist employees (list never appeared) in 1950, and continued to accuse people of communism; destroyed reputations with vague, unevicenced charges in televised Senate hearings; was censured by the Senate in 1954

Military-Industrial Complex (339)--an informal relationship some people believe exists between the military and the defense industry to promote greater military spending and influence government policy

Missile Gap (362)--belief that the US had fewer nucs than the Soviets (believed by Kennedy)

Mutually Assured Destruction (468)--the strategy assuming that, as long as two countries can destroy each other with nuclear weapons, they will be afraid to use them

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (326)--established in 1949; after West Berlin blockade, some North American and Western European countries ally and agree to come to each other's aid if attacked

Peace Through Mutual Terror (??)--[see "mutually assured destruction"]

Perjury (331)--lying under oath

Potsdam Conference (321)--Stalin and Truman meet; Stalin agrees to receive limited reparations from West Berlin, partly because of the US's nucs.

Proxy War (??)--a war instigated by a major power that does not itself become involved (ex: Chinese Civil War, Bay of Pigs)

Red Scare (330)--1945-early 1950s, lots of people suspected of being communist and put on trial (publicly), sparked by documents discovered suggesting Soviet Union was attempting to infiltrate US and Canadian government to learn about the atomic bomb

Rosenbergs (331)--New York couple, members of Communist party, executed during Red Scare for espionage (despite many pleas for clemency) (believed now to be guilty)

Satellite Nations (322)--Communist countries of Eastern Europe (more generally, countries politically and economically controlled by another more powerful country)

Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (329)--formed by the US in 1954 to contain communism

Soviet Union (USSR) (267)--created in 1922 by the Communist Party (led by Vladimir Lenin and later Joseph Stalin) after the Russian Revolution, and dissolved in 1991

Space race (368)-- the Cold War competition over dominance of space exploration capability

Subversion (330)--systematic attempt to overthrow a government by using persons working secretly from within

Total War (??)-- warfare that includes civilian-associated resources and infrastructure as legitimate military targets, and results in a high number of civilian casualties (Vietnam?)

Second Industrial Revolution (Abby if can't read just ask me and I'll tell you what it says)

Airplane: The second industrial revolution was the time when we had started creating and producing airplanes. First one was on December 17, 1903

American Federation of Labor (AFL): Was a dominant labor organization of the late 1800s. Focused on promoting the interests of skilled workers. Pushed for closed shops which is an agreement with a company to only hire union members. Also pushed for eight-hour workdays.

Arbitration: Settling a dispute by agreeing to accept the decision of an impartial outsider

Assembly Line: A production system with machines and workers arranged so that each person performs only an assigned task again and again as the item passes before him or her.

Automobile: A road vehicle, typically with four wheels powered by an engine or electric motor, able to carry a limited amount of people

Carnegie: Andrew Carnegie was a Scottish immigrant who started working at 12 years old in a textile factory. He worked his way up to become secretary to Thomas Scott, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He created a steel mill and started to produce high quality steel

Economies of Scale: The reduction in the cost of a good brought about especially by increased production at a given facility

Edison: First achieved international fame in 1877 with the invention of the phonograph. Two years later, he perfected the electric generator and the lightbulb.

Entrepreneurs: People who risk their capital to organize and run businesses.

Ford: The founder of Ford Motor Company developed and manufactured the first automobile that many middle class that many can afford.

Gross National Product: The total value of goods and service produced by a country during a year.

Holding Companies: A company whose primary business is owning a controlling share of stocks in other companies.

Immigration: The action of moving to live permanently in a foreign country.

Interchangeable parts: Parts that are, for practical purpose. They are made to specifications that ensure that they are so nearly identical that they will fit into assembly of the same type.

Laissez-faire: A policy that government should interfere as little as possible in the nation's economy.

Karl Marx: Philosopher, economist, sociologist, journalist, and revolutionary socialist. Born in Prussia. Believed that the proletariat's will overthrow the upper class (bourgeoisie).

Mass production: Production of large amounts of standardized products, including and especially on assembly lines.

Monopoly: Total control of a type of industry by one person or one company.

Oil: a viscous liquid derived from petroleum especially for use as a fuel or lubricant.

Railroad: A track or set of tracks made of steel rails along which passenger and freight trains run.

Resources: Materials used in the production process, such as money, people, land, wood, or steel.

Robber Barons: An unscrupulous plutocrat, especially an American capitalist who acquired a fortune in the late nineteenth century by ruthless means.

Rockefeller: Was a man who was big on standard oil and also bought out competitors. By 1880 his business controlled about 90 percent of the US oil refining industry. "He accumulated about \$1,500,000,000... probably the greatest amount of wealth that any private citizen had ever been able to accumulate by his own efforts." - New York Times

Skyscrapers: A very tall building with many stories.

Social Darwinism: The theory that individuals, groups, and peoples are subject to the same Darwinian laws of natural selection as plants and animals. Now largely discredited, Social Darwinism was advocated by Herbert Spencer and others in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and was used to justify political conservatism, imperialism, and racism and to discourage intervention and reform.

Strikes: A refusal to work organized by a body of employees as a form of protest, typically in an attempt to gain a concession or concessions from their employer.

Telegraph: A system for transmitting messages from a distance along a wire, especially one creating signals by making and breaking an electrical connection.

Telephone: Telecommunications device used for conversations at long distances invented by Alexander Graham Bell who made the first call on March 10, 1876.

Titans of Industry: Cornelius Vanderbilt, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, J.P. Morgan, and Henry Ford. These people revolutionized modern society with their innovations and business empires.

Transcontinental Railroad: The first Transcontinental Railroad was 1,903 miles. Constructed in the United States between 1863 and 1869.

Unions: An organization associated of workers formed to protect and further their rights and interests (labor union).
[1866 National Labor Union founded]

Urbanization: Urbanization is a population shift from the rural to the urban areas (first one was in 1790)

Vanderbilt: An American business magnate and philanthropist who built his wealth in railroads and shipping, best known for building the New York Central Railroad.

Wright Brothers: Well known for building and flying the world's first successful airplane. First flight of powered plane December 17, 1903.

Progressive Era(1890-1920's)

Susan B. Anthony: Founder of the the New York City–based National Woman Suffrage Association in 1869, their focus was on passing a constitutional amendment that gave women the right to vote.

Muckrakers: Nicknamed by Theodore Roosevelt, the muckrakers were a group of crusading journalists who investigated social conditions and political corruption such as exposing unfair practices in large corporations or vote stealing and other corrupt political practices of political machines.

Seneca falls, New York, in 1848, Elizabeth Cady Stanton convinced the delegates that winning suffrage— the right to vote—should be a priority. With almost 200 women in attendance it became a major goal for female progressives.

Theodore Roosevelt: A committed progressive. Roosevelt believed that government should balance the needs of competing groups in American society on behalf of the public interest. Playing an active role in businesses Roosevelt targeted many monopolies such as J.P. Morgan railroad company in order to prevent the abuse of trusts and encourage competition among businesses. Creating the department of labor and commerce which helped him regulate big businesses without breaking them up. Also made many efforts in environmental conservation, creating national parks systems.

Anti-trust: Anti-trust laws are a collection of federal and state government laws that regulates the conduct and organization of business corporations, generally to promote fair competition for the benefit of consumers such as Sherman Act 1890.

Trustbusters: A person or agency employed to enforce antitrust legislation, most notably presidents, Theodore Roosevelt and William Taft both made efforts to prevent the abuse of trust and the rise of monopolies.

Capitalism: An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.

Immigrants: any person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country is considered an immigrant. Between 1900 and 1915 especially, more than 15 million immigrants arrived in the United States

Carnegie: founded Carnegie Steel, one of the new businesses that fueled the Industrial Revolution in the United States. He became a multimillionaire, his company employed tens of

thousands of workers, and his steel built the skyscrapers, bridges, and railroads that made the United States the world's leading industrial nation. Carnegie and other big-business leaders provided the leadership for an industrial society.

Trust: A trust is a legal arrangement that allows one person to manage another person's property. The person who manages that property is called a trustee. In 1882 Standard Oil formed the first trust, instead of buying a company outright, Standard Oil had stockholders of that company give their stock to Standard Oil trustees in exchange for shares in the trust and its profits. The trustees could control a group of companies as if they were one large, merged company.

Monopoly: Having total control over an industry by eliminating competition. In 1880, John D. Rockefeller's standard had bought out most of its competition, controlling about 90 percent of the U.S. oil refining industry

Mother Jones: An icon of the labor movement, Mother Jones mounted a one-woman campaign for workers' rights, speaking to coal miners about the necessity of a union, supporting several strikes, and was jailed more than once for doing so...

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2tlbmiiFAi4>

Lator losors

(If you need help reading my handwriting, ask) V\\V\\ jk i meant thanks, ned
-theodore

Herbert Hoover: 31st president of the United States.

Keynesian Economics: The theories that during recessions economic output is influenced by aggregate demand.

National Labor Relations Act: Law that guarantees basic rights of private sector employees to organize into trade unions, engage in collective bargaining for better work conditions, and take collective action (strikes).

New Deal: A series of programs enacted between 1933 and 1938 under FDR in an attempt to relieve the unemployed and poor, recover from the depression, and reform the financial system.

Public Works Administration: A large scale construction agency under the US Gov as part of the New Deal.

Borrowing: Banks lending people money to finance their endeavors for people would eventually owe.

Bull Market: A long period of rising stock prices.

Confidence: Thinking that something will turn out how you think, such as thinking that stocks will continue to rise if they rose in the past.

Credit Lines: Lending money you don't have.

Debt: ~~Debt~~ Money The amount of money owed from one entity to another.

Manufacturing: ~~Creates~~ Producing something from raw materials into a sellable product.

Multiplier effect: A factor of proportionality that measures how much an endogenous variable changes in response to a change in an exogenous variable.

Franklin D. Roosevelt: 32nd POTUS, president through GD and into WWII

Safety Net: A collection of services provided by the state (including welfare, universal healthcare, etc.) which prevent individuals from falling into poverty beyond a certain level.

Securities and Exchange Commission: An agency of the US Fed Gov which enforces federal securities laws, proposes security rules, and regulates the nation's stock.

Social Security Act: Legislative act which created the Social Security System in the U.S. - a system that provides benefits to seniors, retirees, or veterans.

civil Works Administration: A government organization that built or maintained roads, schools, airports, and parks. (CWA)

civilian conservation corps: An organization under the Forestry service which employed men aged 18-25 to plant trees, fight forest fires, and build reservoirs.

crash of 1929: A steep drop in stock prices which triggered the great depression.

Deficit Spending: countries borrowing money from each other.

Federal Deposit Insurance corporation: created to provide insurance for bank deposits, increasing confidence in banks.

Fireside chats: radio broadcasts made by Roosevelt to the American people to explain his initiatives.

Vietnam:

Agent Orange- A Chemical used in napalm bombs which used in Vietnam.

Credibility Gap- American had a hard time believing what the LBJ administration said about the war.

Napalm- A substance used for bombs in Vietnam.

Kent State- 4 people protesting the Vietnam war were killed by National Guard soldiers.

Pentagon Papers- A leaked document saying america was planning to expand their war efforts.

Expansion and Imperialism

Annexation: one land and group and people becoming legally part of another country.

Boxer Rebellion: in China, “boxers” kill foreigners and people who converted to Christianity.